son, Marshall, Monroe, and Madison—gave to it their senction. It was seen to unite Christian philanthropy with political expediency—a just regard for our national welfare, with the more solemn obligations of religious duty. It has derived strength from the homes of the good and pious in our Southern States, and found eloquent advocates and deraders in their legislative halls. Many States have urged its claims upon the general government, and the voices of the churches of every name second their appeals.

But it is the success of the plan of African colonization, as seen is the independent republic of Liberia, that most conclasively commends it to national consideration. On that far dustant shore, for ages darkeared by superstition and outraged by crime, a community of free colored persons from the United States, sied by American benevolence, have adopted a constitution of free government, and taken their sligh position among the independent States of the world. England and France have acknowledged their right of self-government, and the control of the world. England and France have acknowledged their right of self-government, and the control of the world of the self-government, and the control of the world of the self-government, and the world have given existence to this republic to What work more honorable or more sublime than that to which it is addicated and destined? Though at present few in numbers and very limited in means, a vast field for action and infuence opens before it; and in its constitution and laws, in the spirit of its people, the advantages of its position, and the motives and necessities of those who are hustening to build up their homes and their fortance under the shadow of its wings, we see the self-government of the self-government is a free, civilized, and powerful State within the tropics—a necessity of the world at this moment is a free, civilized, and powerful State within the tropics—a necessity felt through every point of view, the most effective position for such a State to occupy. The black race, of which there cannot be much less than 150,000,000 on earth, is pre-eminently the race needing such a development, and preparte for it; and the United States are exactly the state of the world, for many years shut up in the self-government of the world with the reception of the world, and the most beneficial to the blacks." Around this republic of Liberia, the morning star of Africa's redemption, revealing how great evile may be transmuted by the hand of the African race in every part

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Facts Connected with the Traffic in Slaves at Brazil.

The Slave Trade Carried on Under the American Flag.

The President of the United States, on the 12th of last month, communicated to the Senate of the United States nine documents from Mr. Tod, American minister to the court of Brazil, on the slave trade. We select from these all the matter and facts which can interest the public.

Dated States hise documents from Mr. Tod, American misers to the court of Brazil, on the slave trade. We select from these all the matter and facts which can interest the public.

Mr. Tod, under date of the 16th of October, says that he is mortified to find that his predecessors have been compelled to report to the government frequent instances of the use of the flag of our frequent instances of the use of the flag of our frequent instances of the use of the flag of our frequent instances of the use of the flag of our frequent instances of the use of the flag of our from the coast of Africa, to Brazil—of American sitizens being engaged in the abominable trade, and that he himself has been compelled to continue in making similar reports to the government, extent simost incredible. Not less than forty-free thousand regrees have been imported into Brazil and the himself has been compelled to continue in making similar reports to the government as the state of the similar state of the

was seized and sent to the United States. On the 27th of May, in the same year, the United States vessel Alleganny arrived at Rio, to be used in making seizures, where there was evidence of an intention to carry on the slave trade, under our flag. On the 30th of September following, Mr. Tod recommended the government to recommend the aboutton of all trade, in American vessels, between Brazil and the African coast. On the 24th of July, in the same year, Mr. Tod issued a circular, addressed to the American consuls in Brazil, with a view to obtain the statistics of the slave trade, as connected with American vessels. On the 11th of January, 1849, after measures had been adopted to stop the illegal tradices in human flesh.

On the eighth of January, 1850, Mr. Tod wrote to the Secretary of State that fifty thousand Africane are annually imported into Brazil, and sold as slaves for life. One-half of this number are introduced through the facilities directly and indirectly sforded by the American flag. This belief is lounded upon my familiarity with the subject, growing out of a close attention to it since my arrival in Rio de Janeiro. The declaration is a humiliating one, and nothing but a desire to awaken action on the part of the legislative power of our country could induce me thus to make it.

It has been asserted at various times that the imperial government was about to resort to strong measures for the destruction of this commerce. Some months ago, reports of this character were more than usually prevalent; but, if any new steps have been taken to arrest the trade, they have proved enturely nugatory. A respectable journal of thus city, the Corneto Mercantile, of the 17th ultimo, in referring to the slave trade, and to the reported determination of the government to suppress it, held the following language:—

"Singular circumstances—At the very time it is said the government is seriously engaged in suppression the most enlightened statesmen of the landing of slaves is the most frequent and nearest to the princi

with

In this unequal struggle between humanity and patriousm on the one hand, and cupidity and imaginary self-interest on the other, the influence of the United States fing is scarcely felt, except in support of the slave dealer—the seizures made by American men-of war weighing as nothing in the scale with the facilities which our colors afford in the transportation to Africa of slave goods, slave crews, and slave vessels.

Many of our vessels have been seized and sent to the United States for trial, on a charge of participating in the slave traffic; but how seidom, except when slaves have been absolutely found on board, has a condemnation taken place. Forfeitures excercely furnish exceptions to the general rule. Having its inception in a distant lane, the crime remains unpunished, because a conviction is in a great measure dependent upon a chain of circumstantial evidence, and an intimate familiarity with the mode of conducting the trade, which are alone attainable upon the spot where the offence originated.

Apart from the odium which the participation of

the mode of conducting the trade, which are alone attainable upon the spot where the offence originated.

Apart from the odium which the participation of our flag and our citizens in the trade brings upon our country, it not unfrequently happens that private parties in the United States become sufferers. The case of the bark "Herald," lately communicated to the Lepartment of State, is an instance in point. Masters and mates of vessels are someomes seduced into a betrayal of the interests of their employers, and become pirates, in the hope of suddenly accumulating fortunes. Might not a repetition of outrages similar to those which mark the case of the Herald, seriously endanger the peace of the countries?

The French charge d'affaires near this court informed me that he was instructed by his government to ascertain our laws upon the subject of the lave trade; and he at the same time submitted in writing the following questions:—"What powers to the laws of the United States confer upon their agents upon the subject of the slave trade? Have they power to prevent the transport to Africa in American vessels of merchandise destined for the traffie? Have they the power of placing an embargo upon vessels suspected of sailing for slaves?" I refer to the request of Mr. St. George, in this place, only to show that other goverments are becoming aroused to the necessity of adopting new measures to rid themselves from all connection with this trade.

The painful solicitude I experience upon this subject is my apology for having thus long trespassed upon your valuable time. I could not nave said less, consistently with my sense of duty to my country and to the cause of humanity. I could not see our proud banner converted into a shield for slave robbers, and the sacred principle of

passed upon your valuable time. I could not nave said less, consistently with my sense of duty to my country and to the cause of humanity. I could not see our proud banner converted into a shield for slave robbers, and the sacred principle of its inviolability basely prostituted in the prosecution of this traffic, without once more invoking the prompt and energetic action of my government in the premises.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since the Conserss of the United States prohibited the introduction of Africans as slaves into our country.

The wisdom and the justice of that measure are acknowledged by all classes of our citizens, regardless of their locality. The North and the South, the East and the West, would rise as one men to crush any attempt to open our ports to the importation of African slaves. And does it not become us, then, as a just nation, to prohibit our citizens from directly or indirectly assisting to burdea another people with what we would consider a dire curse? Shall we suffer the influence of our flag to remain arrayed in opposition to the Brazilian parnots and philanthropists who are struggling against great odds for, the suppression of the trade? Or shall we not rather, by one summary set, scure ourselves from the taint of this orrible business, that we may be enabled consistently, and with a moral power which would be irresistible, to call upon the government of Brazil to use in its might and crush the monster, at all hazards, and at any cost.

I shall not speak of the horrors of the slave trade, of the misery, of the wars, of the marders it occasions; neither shall I lift the veil which conceals the hellish torments in the middle passage—tortures, compared with which the most cruel death known to the law would be haired as mercy's boon. But I do appeal to my government as it regards the obligation devolving upon it to preserve the American excutcheon unssutited, and the duty it owes to a aeighburing nation to cut us loose from all participation is this most accursed traffic; and

westel. He does so, applies to the American consul for a sea letter, passes the tecessary analysis and election and the state of the consideration of so much money per month, the said vessel shall carry to any port or ports in Africa such goods as the charterer may choose to put on board, (if not coastraband), and deliver them to the person to whom they are coasigned. Connected with this owner to his captain, (if he be not master himself) directing hum, provided A B, whom he understands may want a vessel, should offer him the sum of — dollars, to sell him the vessel, and take drafts on C D at Rio for the amount. In case A B, who is the agent on the coast of CD, the owner at Rio, has a cargo of slaves the control of the captain of the coast of CD, the owner at Rio, has a cargo of slaves the control of the captain and the drafts on C D at Rio for the amount specified, and perhaps goes through the form of drawing bills on the owner here. All this transaction is gone through with for the purpose of being able to show that all is straight, if they are questioned by any public functionary of the United States, either at home or abroad. This presended sale takes place at the the American captain and his crew going on shore as the alsves are coming off, while the Fortuguese or Brazilian passengers, who were carried out from Rio in her, all at once become the master and crew who do not die of coast fever get back as they can, many of them being compelled to come over in evidence on the records of the Consultate, of slaves having started two or three times from the shore, and the master and crew gain went on the subject of the coast fever get the coast, but he hold the coast, and the embracation salely effected.

I know of an order of the Consultate, of slaves having started two or three times from the shore, and the master and crew gain went on the subject, by directing fregistened, both particles of the consultate, of slaves having started the coast, and the coast, and the embracation salely effected.

I know of a cons

voyage than to the United States, where, upon the arrival of the purchased vessel, her owner would be obliged to procure a register is the usual manner. Mr. Wise sent me a very able and luminous argument sustaining me in the views I took of this subject, which I forwarded to the State Department. An answer was returned informing me that it was my duty to grant sea letters. Since that instruction was known, I have granted nineteen sea letters to vessels, seventeen of which are known to have gone to the coast of Africa, one went to California, and the other cleared for the river Plata, but where she went to I never knew. I have never granted a sea letter except with the approbation of your predecessor or yourself. Of the number of applications rejected I have never kept an account. Every applicant was required to bring himself most clearly within the purview of the law. How severe and critical have been the examinations, you well know.

Furthermore, as there is no trade in American vessels between Brazil and the coast of Africa, but what is directly or indirectly connected with the slave trade, all commerce between I razil and Africa in our vessels should be prohibited. Should any one deny the assertion that there is no trade in American vessels between this country and the coast except what is connected with the slave trade, I refer him to the evidence furnished in the cases of the Laurens and Independence. Were these suggestions adopted, you must be well aware that not only the whole slave trade in our vessels between Africa and Brazil would be entirely broken up, but the slave trade itself, in any vessels, would receive a severe and salutary check; and no people would rejoice more at such a consummation than a large proportion of the ablest and wiscat

would receive a severe and salutary check; and no people would rejoice more at such a consummation than a large proportion of the ablest and wheat men this country affords. The deep affection which is felt here for the people of the United States would be increased; our commercial and friendly relations would be drawn still nearer together; our national character would be elevated more than it could be were we to line this whole coast with line of battle-ships and frigates; much good and no evil would be done.

In concluding this communication, allow me, sir, to tender you my thanks for the and you have ever so readily afforded in the execution of my multifarious and laborious duties as coasul, and the unwavering kindness you have ever extended to me as a man.

With great respect, I am your excellency's mos with great respect, I am your excellency a most obedient servant,

Gonnam Parris,

Late United States Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

To his Excellency David Ted, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Brazil.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. ship St. Leons was at success Ayres, on the Stat Dec. all well. The following is a list of Leon Green: H. H. Cocke, Com. John S. Ring, Lieut; J. C. Williamson, 2d do; William L. Blauton, 3d do; Johns D. Todd. 4th do; John F. Steele, Purser; S. Wilson Kellog, Surgeon; W. W. Poliock, Acting Mass., John Ward, Astant Surgeon; Charles Latimer, Win C. West, Jos. B. De Haven Passed Midshipmen; J. H. Harrison, Captain's Clerk, A. W. Weaver, Charles H. Greene, Midshipmen, J. Coleman, Acting Boatswaito, Charles Paics, Acting Gunner, Danl, James, Capenter; Samuel Tatem, Sailmaker; John Ferguson, Youman,

Supreme Court-Circuit Court

Affairs at the Capttal OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE. ALBANY, Jan. 13, 1951.

The State Prisons—Applecants for Office.

Since the result of the late election has thrown the management of the State prisons in other hands than those who have controlled them ever since the new constitution directed the election of the inspec-

sew constitution direction of the inspectors by the people, innumerable are the candidates for offices at Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton. The election of Dr. Clark by the democracy, last year, was an entering wedge; but he being in a minority, and against such uncompromising whige as Alex. H. Wells and D. D. Spencer, he could obtain no favor for his hanker friends, with the exception of advining wholesome food to such as involuntarily become pensioners upon the bounty of the State. The last election has added another democratic inspector in place of Mr. Spencer, whose term of service expired on the 1st inst. This gives the democratic party proper a majority in the Board of Inspectors. But difficulties have arisen as to the manner of dispensing paironage; Dr. Clark being a stern, immoveable hunker, although residing in old St. Lawrence, and Mr. Angel an ebony mouthed burner. This being well known to office applicants, most of them have a difficulty to encounter in convincing both inspectors that they are right as to the sectional views of each.

The patronage of the prisons is immense, as has frequently been shown by reports from former inspectors; hence the number of gentlemen who are willing to abandon their private business (if they have any.) and enter the service of the State, to oversee and overnew their fellow men in public servitude. There are to be appointed agents, wardens, clerks, matrons, keepers, guards, and other understrappers, in great abundance. The two democratic inspectors have been beset by hundreds of these drones with petitions, recommendations, &c., from almost every county in the State. Mr. Angel arrived here a few days since, expecting to meet Dr. Clark, in order to take into consideration the claims of the worthy patriots who importune for piaces. It was only yesterday that Mr. Angel received intelligence from Dr. Clark of his intentions, which were to meet the Board of Inspectors at Aubunn on Wednesday, the 15th inst., for the propose of making appointments for that prison, and place of

The Speaker and Mr. Varnum—Introduction of Discordant Resolutions, &c.

The palpable insult perpetrated by Mr. Speaker Raymend upon Mr. Varnum, in not placing him as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. in the House, is calling down upon his (R.'s) head the indignation of the silver greys. Mr. Varaum was the competitor, in caucus, for the Speaker's chair; and according to precedent immemorial, established antecedent to the memory of any living politician, Mr Varaum should have been honored politician, Mr Varnum should have been honored with the leading station on the floor of the House. Why was not the usage followed in this instance? Was it because of Mr. V.'s known opposition to the higher lawyers," who control the State administration? Responses to these queries will come before the public before the close of the session, to a certainty. The charman of this committee, having in charge the financial concerns of the State, is usually placed there in consideration of his similarity of views with the heads of the various departments of the government. Now, the present administration have adopted a policy by which a large debt would be accumulated, even at the hazard of mutilating the constitution. Its leadersforesaw the imminent danger to which they would be exposed by permitting a man as independent as Mr. Varnum a conceded to be, to assume the financial leadership in the Legislature. They very well know, from indications in the last House, that he possesses an unbending will, combined with determination, and could not be swayed from his purpose by any ordinary means. Instead of him, a young memand could not be swayed from his purpose by any ordinary means. Instead of him, a young member, scarce thirty years of age—Mr. Wheeler, from the sequestered county of Franklin—was appointed as chairman.

The shirmishing parties in the House commenced

the sequestered county of Franklin—was appointed as chairman.

The abirmishing parties in the House commenced their operations to-day, and two sets of resolutions were introduced in relation to the general administration, compromise, the Fagitive Slave law, the Union, constitution, &c., &c. The first series was oliered by a young member, counsellor at law, when at home, down on Staten Island, Anthor by name. They are timid, tremulous, and without any degree of emphasis or boldness, having neither pith, life nor energy in them, except the last one, which is as follows:—

Recolved (if the Senate concur), That we hall with ley the apparent prevalence of better and more fraterial feelings between patriotic citisens of the Southern and Northern States, that the attitude of the exceutive and legislative departments of the general government upon the subject of the Union is characterised by elevated purpose and statesmanlike forecast; and that we will firmly stand by and maintain the compromise measures of the last session of Congress, experting them as on the whole, not merely wise and pairiotic, but essential to the Union, prosperity peace and progress of this great confederacy.

They were laid upon the table for discussion, if it shell be deemed worthy of spending the time, at some future and more convenient day. These came from a young whig of the "ancient and honorable fraternity" of silver greys. Within twenty minutes after these were disposed of for the day. Mr. Thompson, a democrat, representing one of the New York city whig districts, presented for consideration another series upon the same subject, but possessing an infinite amount of electricit—on much so, that the instant the reading of them was finished by the Clerk, Mr. Silas M. Burroughs, the conceded leading free soiler in the liouse, sprang upon his feet, and moved that Mr. I's resolutions should be committed to a select committer, to report upon, of which, according to usage, he (Mr B.) would be chairman. Mr. Benedict, from Oneids, a moderate whig, a

satisfies the law, and the execution of the same, byfall lawful means. Resolved, lift the denate concur.) That the further splittle of the slave question would in the opinion of the prepie of this State, be dangerous to the existence of the Union.

When these resolutions come up for discussion, then the whole and slavery war will be renewed, and the contest wax warm on all sides. The whige, having the responsibility in both houses, will be lucky if they can shape any renelution uching upon those questions which will not greatly distract them.

Shapers of the Stramboat Georgia, at Non-

Supreme Court—Circuit Court.

Before iton Juege Mitchell.

Jan. 16.—Hill Goody as Intelligence of the confect wax warm on all sides. The bythe evidence adduced in this case by liesare Cirist. John Brady and Burchard, on behelf of the plaintoff, that on the 13th August. 1885, the deel ndants, who are carriers between Albany and Now York entered into an agreement with the plaintoff, to convey for him on board as barge, eslied the Reughand Ready, such thousehold of the corn and promises to convey sately from Albany to New York; yet the defendants understook and promises to convey sately from Albany to New York; yet the defendants have failed to do so and the plaintiff asks damages for the amount of the corn and interest from 10th August. 1848.

The defence is that the corn was suck by the acutting of the vessel in the river Hudson, at Albany, in that time, and was wholly lost and that such loss was occasioned by the act of field, and was an accident which no human foresight could guard against. Another ground of delence is that there was another barge called the Rough and that there was another barge called the Rough and that there was another barge called the Rough and that there was another barge called the Rough and that there was another barge called the Rough and that there was another barge called the Rough and that there was another barge called the Rough and that there was another barge called the Rough and that there was another barge called the Rough and that there was another barge called the Rough and the segment of the Bay Line Company, that she should be forthcoming to meet the requisition of the government—the collector sending a custom-house of the collector sending a custom-house if fier in charge of her.—Baltimore (Md.) San, Jan. 15.

The following correspondence, between the

The following correspondence, between the Union Safety Committee and Chancellor Walworth, is published:

New York, Nev. 27, 1850.

Dear Sir—On behalf of one of the most numerous assemblages of citisens ever convened in this city, we have now the honor of addressing you. The object of our appointment is, to revive the spirit in which the Union was formed and the constitution adopted, and, in the words of the father of his country, to resist "the first dawnings of every attempt to alient any portion of the ceuntry from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now bind together the various parts."

We have supposed that one of the best means for the accomplishment of this desirable result, was to call out and give publicity to the sentiments of distinguished citizens, who, from their character and position, would be likely to take a wise and discret view of public affairs, and give counsel tending to allay excitement and revive national feelings.

We herewith send you the published account of the proceedings of the meeting referred to, and, at your issure, should be pleased to hear from you.

We have the honor to be, with high consideration, your obedient servants,

George Wood,

Except Douglass,

A. G. Benson,

L. B. Chase.

Te the Hon. Reuser H. Walworth.

To the Hon. Revers H. Walworth.

MR. WALWORTH'S LETTER.

Sharoea Branos, Dec. 20, 1860.

Gentlemen—Owing to my absence at the West, for the last two months, I did not receive your favor of the 27th of November, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the citizens of New York at the great Union meeting at Castle Garden, until my return home a few days since. My sentiments upon the subject of the sectional agitations, which for a time actually endangered the integrity of the Union, acres o well known, that it is hardly necessary for me to say I meet conditions of the Union alticed to in your communication. The spirit exhibited at that meeting of the citizens of our great commercial metropolis, and at other similar meetings which have been held elsewhere. I trust will have the effect of satisfying the friends as well as the enemies of freedom throughout the world, that our glorious and happy Union is still to be preserved; as well as have the effect of stilling the troubled waters of fraternal discord at home.

It is well known to the distinguished individual now at the head of the general government, who has long been my personal, though not my political friend, that, immediately after the result of the last Preidential election was known, I urged upon some of the leading members of both political parties, in this State and elsewhere, the propriety and expediency of having the exciting questions which were them agitating the agitating the lation put at rest during the then next seesion of the thrittleth congress. by some measures of compromise which should provide for the settlement of the disputed Texan boundary, and for the organisation of the territories without the Wilmot provise, which was known to be so extremely odious and offensive to over the free set of the senting approve of all the compromise laws passed at the last sension of the present Gongress to the su

on the subject or with the constitutional spher diseases to master to reclaim his fugitive slave wherever he should be found.

There is no constitutional question arising under the recent act of Congress relative to ingility slaves, which it may be granted—the latter being the same as were established no our Court of Chancery. It does not not not be also also and the fund of the constitutional and valid. No good citizen, therefore, will consider himself authorized to resist or evade the execution of a law thus constitutionally passed, and no member of a State state of the United States, as all are required to do, can, without incurring the moral quit of perjury, rots for any law which he knews or believes to be in conflict with the provisions of that constitution relatives fugitive slaves, or in conflict with the ligher and keller code of Heaven, which either requires or permits any one voluntarily to seven he will support the constitutions of the United States, when at the time he utters that soom now in the same the higher and keller code of Heaven, which either requires or permits any one voluntarily to seven he will support the constitution of the United States, when at the fundament of the United States, and the fundament of the

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Rebee and Aldermen Griffia and Dodge.

Jav. 16.—The Court opened at the usual hour, and a young man by the name of Honry Hall, was arraigned for trial on an indictment for grand laroeny, in stealing a piece of cassimers, valued at \$42 the property of Herman Shulting, No. 187 William street. The prisoner pleaded guitty, and the court sentenced him to the State prison for two years.

Finding a Pocketbook, containing \$50.—James Spaine was put on trial on an indictment charging him with stealing a pocketbook containing \$50 in bank bills, from James Bolen, in Washington market, in Docember last. Mr. Bolen was called to the stand, and testified that he knows the prisoner; the pocketbook in question did not have his name in it, but believes his name was written on bills for goods purchased. Officer Beam was sworn, who testified to making the arrest of the prisoner, and finding on his person the pocketbook, and \$50 identified by Bolen; also some bills of goods, bearing the name of Bolen. The officer, on going to the market and asked the prisoner about the pocketbook, he denied all knowledge of it, and not until the next morning after he arrest, did he asknowledge having found the pocketbook. On the part of the defence, the prisoner showed good character, and a plea of ignorance on the part of the prisoner was presented to the jury by his counsel. The Judge charged the jury, who retired, and after an absence of helf an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Attempt at Infanticide—Ellen Barry, a decent looking Irish woman, about twenty years of age, was next placed at the bar for trial, on an indictment charging her with attempting to destroy her new born infant. The prisoner brought the child into court with her, and at intervals the little responsibility gave entivening evidence that its lungs had not been much affected by the attempt made to destroy its life by the annatural mother. The evidence taxen before the might have been substituted the child thus found, to be the pr

Opinion of Judge San Afford, Afforting

William Hepburn and Charles Wills, oppollents, addn.
William Linden and John Fritz, respondents—Mr. J.
Coohrane, for the appellants; Mr. J. M. Knox, for

the separate and the require may sensor department in the demurrer, which require may sensor department in the demurrer, which require may sensor department in the plaintiffs; that the lease exceuted by them textually in the plaintiffs; that the lease exceuted by them textually in the plaintiffs; the plaintiffs they cannot recover. Whalever the original behavior of the plaintiffs they annot recover. Whalever the original least of the plaintiffs in the continual textual the regarded as a sub-lease, and not as massignment of the original term. The right to re-uniter was reserved to the plaintiffs and this suffices to enable them to enter for breaches of the conditions, although there is not yet the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs of the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs of the plain

scheed by an accision of the plaintiff loot his leg. The care was tried before, in February, 1849, when there was a verdict for the plaintiff. It appeared by the evidence of the lad. John Gilligan, Jr., who was injured on the occasion, and who is apparently about function years of age, that about three years ago hegot on one of the liarism cars at Fwenty, seventh street; it was on a Sunday, when he got on the car, the man did not give him time to pap him but cut him with a whip, and he feil off on the other side, and the car ran over his foot; when he got on the car it was not going; he was hardly two minutes on it when he was knocked off, two men picked witness up, and carried him to the hospital, where he remained two months; the car ran over witness above the annels and his ieg was obliged to be cut off just below the knee, in a few hours after he got to the hespital; the man who cut witness with the whip did not say a wore to him; witness was going to the dunday school in Princestreet.

Mr. O. W. Sandford appeared for the defendants, and contended against the liability of the company; that no carciesstess was proved and that if the driver (Murphy) had witnilly knocked the boy off the car, the company was not liable; Murphy alone would be answerable for that set. He also contended that it should be proved that there was no negligence on the part of the boy himself, when by the widence, such does not appear to be the case, and also that it was impossible to have chucked the oars soon enough to have avoided the accident.

The Judge in his chucked the cars soon enough to have a voided the accident.

The Judge in his chucked the compensation to the parent, should they come to the jury, clearly pointed out the law as to how far the defendants were liable for the aces, of their reward to the company, then the evidence entities him to a verdict, because the child has bis own remedy for the injury he has sustained; but the present action is a mer pecuniary question of lies sustained by the parent. The parent enunotr

Jan. 17.—The Jury could not agree, and were discharged.

City Intelligence.

Fatal Accident on the New Haven Railroad.—On Thereday afternoon as the 4 o'clock (New Haven) train, from this city, was near Stamford, the engineer observed a man between the rails, walking towards the cars. The engine was immediately reversed, but so great was the speed at the time that it could not be arrested till the co-catcher struck him and instantly killed him. The remains were taken to Stamford.

How to Make Money raom Scancer of States.—Within the last two or three days, a man has been making about \$5 per day, by passing over the Fulton Ferry, every trip, and tendering a dollar bill each time for his ferriage. From the change he make 2½ per cent—or in other words, he cleared 1½ cent each time he crossed. This is one way of making a living.

A Convict Blows or on Blackwell's Island.—On Thursday morning as one of the convicts, a deaf and dumb man, was in the act of touching off the fose in blasting rocks, on Blackwell's Island, it prematurely exploded, and threw the convict in the air a distance of some thirty feet killing him instantly. The body was nucle shattered by the connection. Coroner Gerry was sealed to hold an inquest on the bedy.